The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1869. NUMBER 113.

FOREIGN.

The Situation in Spain.

Fighting Between the National Troops and Straggling Bands of Insurgents.

A Republican Delegate in the Cortes Among the Killed.

Young Garibaldi Inaugurating Another Campaign.

SPAIN.

RISING OF MONTPENSIER AT VALENCIA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

A special MADRID dispatch says the Duke of Montpensier joined the city of Valencia, and issued a proclamation to the revolutionists. When the government troops proceeded to enter the town after the capitulation, the soldiers were received, on marching into the plaza, with a volley of musketry, and the fire being returned, a desperate conflict ensued. The following occurrences at the latest dispatch:

I WAR OF SOUTHERN SPECULATION.

PARIS, Oct. 20.

[Correspondence Havas] reports that the insurrection at Cadiz has assumed serious proportions. It has had an encounter with the National of Salamanca, and there was a fierce conflict. The rebels, headed by General Caballero, Deputy to the Cortes.

Many more have been arrested at Madrid for carrying on political in a national train of intrigue.

GENERAL PRIM TRAINS THE NATIONAL TROOPS.

PARIS, Oct. 20.

General Prim, in a circular, conveys the thanks of the Regent to the army and naval volunteers for the services rendered to the country.

Additional troops have been sent to Spain.

THREE THOUSAND TROOPS PASSED THROUGH PUEBLA.

MADRID, Oct. 21.

Three thousand more troops have been ordered to the front. Two Republican leaders, Lieutenants were killed yesterday.

FRANCE.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

PARIS, Oct. 20.

An INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS is to meet in Paris, to regulate the conditions of the navigation of the Suez Canal, soon to be opened, and to consider all questions which further facilities in likely to be created.

MILITARY REVIEW.

PARIS, Oct. 20.

A review of the Imperial guard will be held on Sunday next, when 5,000 CONSCRIPTS in favor of the Republic will be present.

DISMANTLED BARRACKS.

Radical Deputies propose to remain on the Opposition benches, and to attend the Chamber Legislature, on the ground that they have not fulfilled their duties.

ANOTHER RUMOR.

The journalists' clubists of Paris have struck for higher wages.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The Journal Officiel says the government is prepared to reply to the attacks made upon Prince Napoleon in the Paris newspapers.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE FRENCH SITUATION.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Times to-day says: "France undoubtedly has reason to complain of the language used by the old Bonapartist party, which unmistakably attacked the Emperor's policy, while Rouher's address to the Senate was received with cheers. The Times says, in 1865 that, A.D. 1869 may be unanimous, in which case the position of the ministers will have to conform to the wishes of the majority, or the latter will have brought to this pass through the weak-kneed complaisance of the ministers themselves, not wisely but too well."

TURKEY.

SUBMISSION OF THE SERVIAN DIETS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 20.

The Empress Eugenie sailed from this city yesterday for Alexandria, Egypt.

ITALY.

THE GARIBALDI REBELLION A FIASCO.

FLORENCE, Oct. 20.

Many Garibaldi is preparing commerce in the Province of Calabria.

ALSACE.

INSURRECTION IN THE PROVINCE OF SALMANTA.

TRIESTE, Oct. 20.

An INSURRECTION has broken out in the town of Cuenca, in Salamanca. Martial law has been proclaimed there.

SPRINGFIELD.

State Board of Equalization—Reports on Tonnage and City Lots—Grand Lodge of Masons—Certificate of Incorporation—Treasury Receipts.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 20.

The State Board of Equalization are soon bringing their labors to a close. The last few weeks' industrious labor the report of the Committee on Town and City Lots was made this morning, and a revised list of values adopted, of which but two discerning voices. Mr. Clapp, of Peoria, made a strong speech against the assessment of Peoria property, and moved to reduce the valuation. Judge Platt, of Jacksonville, replied in a similar strain, and the motion was lost. Mr. Clapp, however, and reserved all the objections to the report, and will present them to the Board, if necessary, on the adoption of the report. It seems, from the statements of the members of the Board, that the assessment of the property of the corporations will have to rise from 25 to 50 per cent, and that of individuals from 10 to 25 per cent. The following statement of the total assessment of the State, by counties, for the year 1869, will be found interesting, as showing the relative wealth of the counties:

Adams	$ 3,000,000
Alexander	1,000,000
Bond	1,000,000
Boone	1,000,000
Brown	1,000,000
Bureau	1,000,000
Calhoun	1,000,000
Carroll	1,000,000
Cass	1,000,000
Champaign	1,000,000
Christian	1,000,000
Clark	1,000,000
Clay	1,000,000
Clinton	1,000,000
Coles	1,000,000
Cook	1,000,000
Crawford	1,000,000
Cumberland	1,000,000
DeKalb	1,000,000
DeWitt	1,000,000
Douglas	1,000,000
Du Page	1,000,000
Edgar	1,000,000
Edwards	1,000,000
Effingham	1,000,000
Fayette	1,000,000
Ford	1,000,000
Franklin	1,000,000
Fulton	1,000,000
Gallatin	1,000,000
Greene	1,000,000
Grundy	1,000,000
Hamilton	1,000,000
Hancock	1,000,000
Hardin	1,000,000
Henderson	1,000,000
Henry	1,000,000
Iroquois	1,000,000
Jackson	1,000,000
Jasper	1,000,000
Jefferson	1,000,000
Jersey	1,000,000
Jo Daviess	1,000,000
Johnson	1,000,000
Kane	1,000,000
Kankakee	1,000,000
Kendall	1,000,000
Knox	1,000,000
Lake	1,000,000
La Salle	1,000,000
Lawrence	1,000,000
Lee	1,000,000
Livingston	1,000,000
Logan	1,000,000
Macon	1,000,000
Macoupin	1,000,000
Madison	1,000,000
Marion	1,000,000
Marshall	1,000,000
Mason	1,000,000
Massac	1,000,000
McDonough	1,000,000
McHenry	1,000,000
McLean	1,000,000
Menard	1,000,000
Mercer	1,000,000
Monroe	1,000,000
Montgomery	1,000,000
Morgan	1,000,000
Moultrie	1,000,000
Ogle	1,000,000
Peoria	1,000,000
Perry	1,000,000
Piatt	1,000,000
Pike	1,000,000
Pope	1,000,000
Pulaski	1,000,000
Putnam	1,000,000
Randolph	1,000,000
Richland	1,000,000
Rock Island	1,000,000
Saline	1,000,000
Sangamon	1,000,000
Schuyler	1,000,000
Scott	1,000,000
Shelby	1,000,000
St. Clair	1,000,000
Stark	1,000,000
Stephenson	1,000,000
Tazewell	1,000,000
Union	1,000,000
Vermilion	1,000,000
Wabash	1,000,000
Warren	1,000,000
Washington	1,000,000
Wayne	1,000,000
White	1,000,000
Whiteside	1,000,000
Will	1,000,000
Williamson	1,000,000
Winnebago	1,000,000
Woodford	1,000,000

The Board will probably complete its labors to-morrow.

THE GRAND LODGE OF MASONS.

The Grand Lodge of Masons met in this city yesterday morning, and elected officers for the ensuing year. The following is the list:

Grand Master—Thomas J. Turner, Chicago.
Deputy Grand Master—Thomas Lyle, Dixon.
Senior Grand Warden—Thomas Hanna, Jacksonville.
Junior Grand Warden—Thomas Hanna, Jacksonville.
Grand Treasurer—Thomas Hanna, Jacksonville.
Grand Secretary—Thomas Hanna, Jacksonville.
Grand Lecturer—Thomas Hanna, Jacksonville.
Grand Orator—Thomas Hanna, Jacksonville.
Grand Marshal—Thomas Hanna, Jacksonville.
Grand Sword Bearer—Thomas Hanna, Jacksonville.
Grand Pursuivant—Thomas Hanna, Jacksonville.
Grand Tyler—Thomas Hanna, Jacksonville.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

The following certificate of incorporation was issued to-day:

Name of Company—Chicago Stock Exchange.
Location—Chicago, Cook County.
Capital Stock—$100,000.
Commencement—October 21, 1869.
Termination—October 21, 1879.
Object—Buying and selling stocks, bonds, gold, silver, and other securities.
Trustees—Thomas Dent, Jr., Thomas Dent, Sr., Thomas Dent, 3d, Thomas Dent, 4th, Thomas Dent, 5th.

TREASURY RECEIPTS.

The receipts of the Treasury to-day were $1,000,000.

NEW YORK.

The Late Gold Conspiracy.

Gould's Account of Fortin's Connection with the Ring.

Another Statement Implicating General Butterfield.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

THE NARRATIVE OF GOULD.

The Washington CHRONICLE says that General Assistant Treasurer Butterfield, in Executive session of the Senate, on the subject of the affair of the gold conspiracy, stated that Gould was well acquainted with Fortin, and that Fortin was employed by Gould in the purchase of gold. Butterfield's statement was made in response to a request from Gould.

WALL SCREEN.

The principal feature of Wall street in the gold excitement of yesterday was the fact that there was a complete cessation of operations in the stock market. Not only the members were unwilling to do business, but the outside operators were unwilling to trade. There was a feeling of uncertainty in the air, and the fear that the Treasury would interfere to disturb the gold situation. There was a little business done in Government bonds, but the transactions were of small amount. Many member professionally were present in the Board, but they were unwilling to do anything. The Gold Room was crowded to excess, and the excitement was intense. There was a feeling of uncertainty as to the future of the Stock, Gold and Exchange, and consequently nothing was done.

PAYING MARKETS.

The market of the Lake Shore railroad have been quoted at 92 at the close of Board of Brokers and this taking up of large shares of Wabash, Rock Island and Pacific. The loss of the Lock-wood Patents is not public.

PAYING MARKETS.

Received very late—Sep. The dispatches from Boston has not arrived.

THE NATURALIZATION BUSINESS.

In quite several of the Courts of the State many applications. No fraudulent papers have yet been discovered.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET

Was busy fairly active to-day. The sales to out-of-town purchasers have been mostly for the West. Orders are coming in freely for the fall and opening month, and will also November.

THE CHICAGO-BOSTON AFFAIR.

The Boston CHRONICLE, in a statement, covering from day to day, in which the latter says that Mr. Gould, in which the latter says that Mr. Wall a scarcity of the Treasury, was requested by Mr. Corbin to call upon Mr. Corbin, and that the appointment of Sub-Treasurer, Corbin and Gould, and that Mr. Gould, in accordance with the request, called at the appointed hour, and had an interview, at which Mr. Corbin was present. Mr. Corbin stated that he had been informed that Mr. Gould had a large amount of gold at his command, and that he had called on General Butterfield, whom, he said, was not in the secret of the movement

The Tribune.

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Address, CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
Chicago, Ill.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1869.

CITY AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For Mayor—Colonel R. B. Mason.
For Treasurer—Hon. Charles Hutchinson.
For Collector—C. J. Gilman.
For Sheriff—Colonel John A. Gurnee.
For Clerk of Police Court—E. S. Kimball.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For Clerk of the County Court—Judge T. Lyle Dickey.
Clerk of the County Court—H. H. M. Ballard.
Clerk of the Criminal Court—C. Gilchrist.
Surveyor—Alfred Sully.
Coroner—Dr. Wilhelm A. Lamb.
Assessor of the Town—Matt Laflin, A. H. Burton.

NUMBER OF OUR CONTEMPORARY, CONVENTION.

Democratic Nominations—S. A. Hays, Joseph Medill, John C. Haines.
For Mayor—Charles Peabody, W. F. Coolbaugh.
For Treasurer—Hiram Sibley, Daniel Cameron.

NEWS OFFICE.

South Chicago—Colonel M. W. Eaton; Superintendent, Alfred Tennyson; Foreman, Edward Hall.
West Chicago—Colonel Charles Seaman; Superintendent, Alfred Tennyson; Foreman, H. W. Fowler; Night Clerk, John Brennan.

MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH.

The Tribune this morning contains the opening speech of Mr. Blaine, delivered at the Republican Convention of Tax Payers, thought proper to call together in support of a reform in the local government of this city and county, by which our control of the courts of those Republicans of Virginia and Tennessee who were in office until the war was over, and who are now in time to establish the State Governments upon the basis of political equality. When the Republican party in Tennessee met in convention and failed to agree, one upon a platform or candidates for State offices, Mr. Blaine was requested to address the people. He did so, and in the course of his remarks, he suggested that the Republican should put itself in the most perfect accord with the sentiment of the Republican party of the country, and, adopting its principles of the whole people of the State, white and black, in favor of reconstruction as a political equality, would and ought to succeed. Governor Senter was not enough advanced that policy, and, after a brief opposition to it by the extreme Mr. Blaine, on the other hand, was conciliate, took the ground. It was too late, however, though both candidates advocated the establishment of the entire white population of the State, Senter hobby head, and, hunted by Governor Brownlow, who was also a Republican, and by the Democratic vote, but the a majority of the Republican vote, and would have been elected if no a Democrat had voted at the ballot. If the Republicans of the State as a party Republicanism, and had accepted the issue made by Senter, they would have carried the State by a majority of from 15,000 to 20,000. The Republicans of Tennessee took the power in their own hands, and dismissed those who had their defiance. The same question will be before the people of Virginia. Two Republicans are candidates for Governor; one in favor of admitting the whole people to the rights and the other in favor of having the right denied to the white people. Governor Walker, who refused to keep the war alive by proscription of the most influential character, General Grant, in the assertion of the power vested in him, gave the people an opportunity to vote down that proscriptive element of the State Constitution which disfranchised a large, and, with overwhelming majority, Republican class of citizens. Governor Walker received a majority of the registered vote of the State was disfranchised, and yet Walker was elected by 30,000 majority. Republican whites and Republican blacks united in voting to have the State restored, and to restore the State to the Union in full compliance with the laws of Congress. We approved the election of Walker for the same reason that we approved the policy that progressive measures by Senate, and afterwards adopted by Statute. Apart from the mere characteristics individuals, we are certain that be Republican party throughout the United States are in favor of a speedy restoration of all the rebel States to representation in Congress upon the terms of the Reconstruction acts. We find the Republicans of Tennessee, and of Virginia, and of Texas and of Mississippi, adopting that policy. It is the policy of the Republicans who, in connection with the last Chicago Platform; it is the policy of the administration; and it is the policy of the country. We have no scruples to offer for supporting that policy which has the support of the Republican party, North and South, and which has no opponent who has the confidence of the party in any State. If Mr. Bowmon does not approve of that policy if he repudiates Reconstruction acts of Congress, and refuses to vote for the laws of the rebellion and hold the Southern States by armies, governing them by military law, he is free to do so. We adhere to the Republican party and its declared platform, and shall do the best we can to the faithful execution of the Reconstruction acts of Congress. Those acts provided for elections in the several States upon the constitutions framed by their conventions. Congress did not place any command upon the States that any portion of their people should be excluded from suffrage. Exclusion from office is regulated by the Fourteenth Amendment. When the States shall adopt their constitutions, and shall have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment, they will be in admitted representation. God fulfil requires that when those States have done these things, and have complied in letter and spirit with the terms proposed by Congress, they shall be admitted to representation. The Supreme Tribunal has affirming that policy from the beginning, and will to the end. It was upon that platform that we appealed to the people in 1868, and it was upon that platform that the people elected them. There are now rebels yet at the South who uphold the lost cause, and there may be a few now, like Mr. Seymour, at the North, who are open traitors; but those who are hanging on the skirts of the Republican party and professing the union indelibly. The Tax Payers have never belonged to either of these factions; and it Mr. Bowman can make any capital out of that fact he is full liberty to do so.

The election which is to come off two weeks hence in this county is for local offices of a non-political character. The election of a County Clerk can have no bearing upon either the Fifteenth Amendment or the question of reconstruction, and even if it had, Mr. Gindele is equally sound on both questions with Mr. Salomon. Mr. Hayes has publicly declared that, if elected to the executive office he will follow upon Democratic lines, but he will follow upon Democratic lines, but he will not represent the party sentiments of the people of his district. In his he expresses the sentiments of Moore, Coolbaugh and Cameron.

THE CAPITAL CONVENTION.

The National Capital Convention met yesterday under favorable auspices, being fully attended by delegates from nearly all the States west of Ohio, and by a few also from Pennsylvania and other Eastern States. The address of welcome by the Mayor, the speech of Judge Lowe, of Iowa, the temporary Chairman, and of Judge Caton, of Illinois, the permanent Chairman, all struck the keynote of the convention by saying it had met to discuss whether the capital should be removed, and not to secure a decision of the question. That question, as we have no doubt, belongs to, in the first instance, but not by the proper action, or by any convention or Congress. The Committee on Organization included leading men from seven States, and from those Committees, which, for reasons not at all apparent, were not announced at the time of the meeting, it was evident that the convention will discuss its business in a quiet and practical way that will lay a broad foundation for its ultimate success. An organization is needed, and that which was effected is sufficient for the purpose. The sentiment of the majority of the people and States, now concurrent but passive on this question, finds an active and earnest force that shall be felt in the next annual votes of Congress. The passage of additional millions in Washington, the convention at St. Louis will not only form such an organization, but will in itself command in a high degree the respect and attention of the whole country.

A VENERABLE HUMBUG.

The most lamentable and pitiable spectacle of the power of humbug is the aged humbug. There is such a specimen in Mr. Sherman. He is known to some people as Dr. C. V. Dyer, and to others as "the man with a glass eye." This venerable humbug got himself appointed, a few years ago, Collector or Commissioner of the United States Revenue Agent, on the Pacific coast of Africa, to watch the slave-traders—the duties of which position he discharged by travelling extensively in Switzerland and Italy at the public expense. He came home a short time ago and set up business as a humbug on the city of Chicago and County of Cook. He spied out a tract of unoccupied land in the South Division, belonging to the city, which had been conveyed by a forged deed to a mythical personage called Ira Judd. Our venerable humbug squatted on this tract of land and built a lot of tenement houses on it. He is now collecting the rents of these tenements, and the title of Judd is treated with as much authority as though he were the lawful owner of the ground. The city has commenced suit to eject him from the premises, and he is now stumping the city for Ira Judd. Nobody, it seems, will vote with their candidate for City Attorney. Mr. Post, the candidate aforesaid, is a very clever gentleman, albeit he shows symptoms of hydrophobia on the subject of Judd; but, to put it to Mr. Post whether it is an edifying spectacle for him to be making an electioneering speech for the same man with the same stump and the same text with which he electioneered for the city to prosecute it he should be elected.

Our venerable humbug owns a good deal of land in Cook County which needs to be drained. Accordingly, he gets a law passed to create a Board of Drainage Commissioners for Cook County, with power to tax the people for unavoiding ditches. He then gets himself appointed Drainage Commissioner, and commences vigorously assessing the property of the land fortunate who live on and Lake Michigan. We believe that is his principal vocation now, unless the position of committing depredations on the city's property may be considered his principal one.

In the interval of jobs like these our venerable humbug finds time to go to Springfield in the character of a lobbyist. Last winter he was there in the interest of the old Penitentiary Ring, and, but for the prompt exposure and denunciation of it, would have got a bill through the Legislature losing the Penitentiary, with its new machinery and property, to himself and his confederates. The bill was defeated, and since that time the name of his humbug has omitted no opportunity to "pitch into" THE TRIBUNE and all other newspapers which interfered with his precious scheme.

The humbug which the venerable humbug is now making contains the maximum of blackguardism and untruth in the minimum of space. They may not be without their use, however, if they serve as a warning to public officers of the highest grade against the manner of practice, sharpened and stimulated by age.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES IN PHILADELPHIA.

"The decision just delivered by the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia reverses, except as to Mayor, the whole result of the city election held on the second day of last June, Mayor Fox, Democrat, who was returned by 1,874 votes, is held to have been elected by nearly 60 votes, while the Democratic candidates, and, for the past year, the actual incumbents of the offices of District Attorney, Prothonotary of Common Pleas, Receiver of Taxes, City Comptroller, City Solicitor, and City Commissioner are ousted from their offices, and Republicans held over in their political affiliations with the candidates whom their decision brings into office. Even the exception of the Mayor's case has its impartiality impugned by the charge that, since his election, he has administered his office in a manner more satisfactory to Republicans than to those who voted for him. These facts with the local and subordinate character of the very able Court which rendered the decision, and the strong, dissenting opinions of two of its Judges, detract from the authority with which it will be received, but without materially lessening the importance of the decision to the political public at large, or the interest which will be felt among politicians and lawyers in the somewhat novel theories and practices it advances.

The Court, in its majority opinion—read by Judge Sharswood—reviews the ordinances which courts of law have always felt to entertain unlimited election cases,—their tendency, if successful, being to make the courts an arena in which every popular election would be followed by litigation, instead of being determined at the polls. They cite, however, an act of 1854, providing that the "returns of city elections" should be "subject to the inquiry and determination" of the Courts of Common Pleas, and that they are "inquire and determine" upon a return implies the power to accept or reject it. They also cite authorities from other courts of the State, and somewhat that, where the words of the statute are in a precise or "division" are illegally cast, or excluded, by fraud, negligence, or gross mistake of the election officers, as to render it impossible for the Court to separate the legal votes from the illegal, the Court will reject the entire poll of the division, though morally certain that in so doing it rejects many legal votes with the illegal. To the objection raised, that this disfranchises lawful voters, without their own fault, and is therefore at in novation in jurisprudence, Judge Brewster replies that the act of the Legislature has given to the lawful voter; knowing that the election is being contested, may appear as a witness in the election suit, and save his vote by proving it. "But as a great many of the voters certainly would not so appear, we do not see how the enactment of post would enable the Court to decide relative to the remainder, and the difficulty of separating the legal votes from the illegal would be as great as ever.

Judge Brewster, dissenting from the majority opinion, denies the power of the Court to reject votes not proven to be illegal, and declares that, while it is the duty of the Court to purge the returns of all votes the Court to purge the returns of all votes proven to be illegal, it cannot reject a whole precinct, because of its own inability to distinguish the gold from the drone, but should refer such cases back to the examiners, with instructions to take proof of every legal vote cast by a qualified elector, and report the same to the Court. "In no election division," says he, "of this county should the entire legal vote be thus entirely rejected." We are inclined to believe and hope that Judge Dudley's doctrine in this respect will prevail in the higher courts, rather than the course followed by the majority. Having laid down this very dangerous rule, allowing disregarding opinions of two of its Judges, detract from the authority with which it will be received, but without materially lessening the importance of the decision to the political public at large, or the interest which will be felt among politicians and lawyers in the somewhat novel theories and practices it advances.

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LONDON.

Failure of Life Insurance Companies.

Suicide of the Chief Justice of Scotland.

The Royal Lead is Learning About to be Spent.

A Universal Genius.

A New Book on the United States.

The Cotton Trade.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Two fortnights after another shows the dry rot of infancy. It will be difficult soon to say whether January is the first or last month of the year. Not a week of the respectful homage embraced by every one adding himself up to better its following, but what some shocking failure—or, if stories have been written by the hundred in short how the misery of families could have been avoided by a stroke of prudence—is announced. Scarcely have seven preached about it; the code of every social duty continues to heap up on the list, and yet not one in a hundred of those who are daily reading their fate have not injured, consciously or unconsciously, those who have come to feel in the misery of their own. Not to accuse to others "is the sin." What position can be more effective than that of a man who, with his own hand, puts a pistol to his head and blows out the brains which have devised the scheme of ruin, and lets the consequences of his acts, and little cares, and who never suddenly sees that, even he is to do to-night, they will be to-morrow, and that he has left behind him three more unfortunate creatures trembling in the balance. There is not the slightest of an excuse, not a palliation, not a shadow of a shade, for the conduct of that miserable security can be had in the case of insuring the life of another. Every one who does so is a criminal, and the law ought to be as severe against as the laws of nature. You will see in the London papers numerous cases constantly going on subject, which is agitating their minds—almost to a most painful extent. The storm will not abate before a good deal of fresh wreckage is washed up by the incoming waves—the unsuccessful are to assemble, it is then that the last will fall, and the often unseen parts be revealed.

The last week the service of the Queen of the Scotch bench, a man of high integrity and reserve, has created a sensation in the country. The unexpected announcement respecting his share in two private matters has inspired the public for the time with a new interest in the judicial bench, of which such concerns are distinguished. Indirectly, its act of Lord Chief Justice Clark, casting his own private and close affairs into the hands of a trustee, he would not face a fire of queries as to his opinions, shows at two judgments—a case of libel, and a question of law—that he is not to be trifled with by the bar, or of new moral worths, of machines that would carry men through the air or across the Ocean, of possible communities in which no evil could ever enter—elsewhere understands the age, and has no sympathies yet visualized, paley counties to be won." He spoke real eloquence, and the horticulturist chuckled over made, at all events, to stare at the Queen's Speech, don't know what the country has to do with it, and the Prince of Wales, and is now to be a Parliamentary committee frankly enough. Some of the questions to its delicacy; but the Commissioners would have done well to put to them the question which puzzled them of a scene by Mr. Carlyle Smith.

A letter signed "—" on "REVENGE OF THE GHOST" calls the WORLD TO BE EDUCATED IN A FEW DAYS.

A wonderful scheme is out to-day, being that of The Standard University, an Association for Social, Technical, and Industrial Education of Women, which is to be opened in Kensington in October next, under the Presidency of Princess Christian. This is a female Oxford or Cambridge. The University is to be open to all classes of ladies, and is to be "as high as an estate of its sons in a county." "as London, and "every young lady and gentlewoman" is to be admitted to matriculation. Only specialties. The plan of the building repudiates the old system, "circular area in the centre, and [illegible] quadrangle, with the professors' houses built into my house the chambering." Instead, "That, in the middle of the Institution, will be the front to Kensington, and four noble wings (of 4 stories long, the quarters at first from the Queen's Gate to the Gardens, and the Institution behind the galleries, to rise from the dome, following parts of Two Another Stories. The rooms to be devoted to instruction in science, to the Museum, to the Library, to the Lecture Theatre, to the Art Studios, to the Music Rooms, to the Dwelling on a comprehensive scale. The ground floor of the inner circle, or in the second story for the lecturers' residences. The second story for the lecturers' residences of Scientific professors, and the third story for the Professors of Art, and the building being 70, and perfectly watertight, will be laid out as a flower garden. The Institution is to be opened with the Queen's permission, which is expected, and the Princess of Wales, and the Duke of Albany, and also a section of the people in accordance with recent elections." Lectures are to be delivered in the evening for those who cannot attend in the day. "The Institution will be no fact or Summer, and four normal terms of 3 hours long, the quarters at first from the Queen's Gate to the Gardens, and the Institution behind the galleries, to rise from the dome, following parts of Two Another Stories. The rooms to be devoted to instruction in science, to the Museum, to the Library, to the Lecture Theatre, to the Art Studios, to the Music Rooms, to the Dwelling on a comprehensive scale. The ground floor of the inner circle, or in the

THE COURTS.

Hearing, Continuances, Meeting for the Election of Officers, etc.

Speeches by Lambert Tree, Mr. Wadsworth, and Others.

Proceedings of the Bar Association.

FIRES.

Destructive Conflagration in State Street Yesterday Morning.

Other Fires.

TOWN COUNCILS.

A Dry Goods Firm Sued for Snubbing a Woman.

Three Lawyers and a Doctor in Trouble.

A Jury Discharged for Coming into Court Drunk.

Business in the Police Courts.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT.

SUPERIOR COURT.

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 20.—The Supreme Court met at 9 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by Chief Justice Walker. Present—Justices Lawrence, Scott, Breese, Sheldon, Thornton, Walker, and Dickey.

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 20.—The Supreme Court met at 9 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by Chief Justice Walker. Present—Justices Lawrence, Scott, Breese, Sheldon, Thornton, Walker, and Dickey.

AUCTION SALES.

ESTABLISHED 1856.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants,
5, 7, 9 AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

CATALOGUE SALE OF
Desirable Dry Goods,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Silks, Merinos, Alpacas, Linens, Muslins,
Germantown Knit Goods, Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY, Oct. 21, at 10 o'clock a. m., at our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CHINA TOYS & FANCY GOODS
AT AUCTION.
On Thursday, Oct. 21, at 11 o'clock,
At our salesrooms (up stairs), 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.,
A large invoice of China Dolls, Toys, and Fancy Goods, direct from New York.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE
New and Second-Hand Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Stoves, Mirrors, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c.
PLATED WARE—A large Invoice of Heavy Plated Ware, and the assortment
ALSO,
PIANO FORTES—Two Piano Fortes, manufactured by Conrad Meyer, Philadelphia—New Instrument.
AT AUCTION,
On Saturday, October 23, at 9½ o'clock, a. m., at my warerooms, 117 and 119 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HORSES, WAGONS AND BUGGIES
AT AUCTION,
On Saturday, October 23d, at 12 o'clock m.
Two heavy work horses; two one-horse buggies; one spring wagon; and horse and harness; (much repaired wagon); also, six sets of new harness,
AT OUR SALESROOMS,
5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BY SCHLOSSMAN & SONS,
39 Randolph-st.
AT AUCTION.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
Fine Custom-Made Clothing,
ON THURSDAY, OCT. 21,
At 10 o'clock,
Consisting of Business, Dress and Frock Suits; Pants; Overcoats; Beaver, Boss and Cassimere Coats; Vests; Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.
By order of Assignee, H. W. Hall, Esq.
C. F. SCHLOSSMAN, Auctioneer.

BY COLBY & WIRTH,
Friday, Oct. 22d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,
AT OUR ROOMS,
185 SOUTH CLARK-st.
Elegant new and second hand FURNITURE, one suites of Chamber and Parlor furn. Lounges, Easy Chairs, Hat Trees, Mattresses, Curtains and Cornices, Tables, Bedsteads, Crockery and Glassware, &c. We are agents for manufacturers and sell all goods at private sale, at cost to trade, adding 10 per cent for the public. Sales every Friday. Goods to be the highest bidder, every thing in the house to be sold.
COLBY & WIRTH, Auctioneers.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.
There will be sold at Auction,
At 127 Monroe-st, near Clark,
This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, two Stoves, two benches, two sets of stools, counters, &c.
GEO. A. BARTMAN, Constable.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON STOLEN FROM ONE OF PRINTY'S HORSES, a dark bay mare, with white face, and white hind feet; had on when stolen a new harness. Any information leading to her recovery will be rewarded. Apply at 77 Fifth-av.

LOST—AN ENGLISH COACH DOG. WHITE PAT with black spots. Liberal reward. 77 Fifth-av.

LOST—ON CHICAGO SOUTH SIDE, HORSE and Harness. Harness Oakland and stamped, but the name is cut off. Liberal reward. Inquire at 77 Fifth-av.

LOST—IN MOVING FROM THE HORSE-SHOE Building, a Pocket-Book containing a sum of money. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 77 Fifth-av.

LOST—OCTOBER 7, BETWEEN NOS. 19 and 21 Fifth-av., a Pocket-Book containing a sum of money. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 77 Fifth-av.

LOST—IN UNION PARK—A GRAY HORSE with white face and white hind feet. Liberal reward. Apply at 77 Fifth-av.

LOST—SUNDAY, ON CLARK-ST., BETWEEN Adams and Jackson, a Pocket-Book containing a sum of money. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 77 Fifth-av.

LOST—ON THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, on Clark-st., between Adams and Jackson, a Pocket-Book containing a sum of money. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 77 Fifth-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—R. A.—SEE WILL CALL AT 77 Fifth-av.

PERSONAL—WHO THE CONTRAL PLEASE

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS & CO.....Managers
LAST WEEK OF THE SPECIAL DRAMATIC AND COMIC COMPANY.
Last night but two of the Charming Actress,
MISS MOLLIE WILLIAMS,
Who will appear in her Character of
Katy O'Shea,
This EVENING, OCT. 21, and at Mat. THURSDAY, OCT. 21.
MARRIED RAKE
Extraordinary Additional Attractions!
TO-NIGHT, Positively last night of the Engagement of the Favorite
MISS GRACE EGERTON,
Supported by TWO STARS ONLY in grand bill for positively FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.
SECRETS OF ODD PEOPLE.
Box Office open from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Seats secured by mail or telegraph.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. J. H. McVICKER
Mrs. D. P. BOWERS,
Supported by the talented Young Actor, Mr. J. C. McCULLOUGH,
THURSDAY, last night of the Jewish drama of
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
Leah.....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
Rachel.....Miss ROSE EYTINGE
Supported by MRS. HOWARD, LOUIS ALLE and others. Matinee Saturday.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
FRANK H. ALEN.....Proprietor and Manager
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, at 8 o'clock, will be produced the
WILD OATS.
DOVER.....Mr. FRANK H. AIKEN
Closing on FRIDAY AFTERNOON at MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Oct. 23, the Engagement of Miss Kate Reignolds, and the Comic Opera of THE LITTLE TRUANT, and the COMIC NAIAD SOLO.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
PAREPA-ROSA
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
C. D. HESS & CO. Proprietors and Directors
Opening Night, October 25.
MARIANA! MARIANA!
With Mme. PAREPA-ROSA as Mariana.
Tuesday Mme. PAREPA-ROSA as Norma.
Thursday Mme. PAREPA-ROSA as Amina.
Friday Mme. PAREPA-ROSA as Lucia.
Saturday Mme. PAREPA-ROSA as Violetta.
SATURDAY GRAND GALA MATINEE.
THE SALE OF SEATS for the first 12 nights will open on THURSDAY, at 9 A. M., at the Opera House Box Office.
Prices—Dress Circle, $2; Parquette, $1.50; Family Circle, $1.

BOSTON COLISEUM.
GRAND
Promenade Concerts!
GILMORE'S
FAMOUS MILITARY BAND,
ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
BOSTON.
October 21, 22 and 23, 1869.
The best Musical Entertainment ever to be held in the Colosseum is about to commence.
SINGLE ADMISSION, $1.00.
EACH TICKET
Admits to One Grand Promenade Concert. Another Holder to that Colossal View of the Colosseum.
Season Ticket No. 1000. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
1,000
2,000
3,000
The Colosseum will be brilliantly illuminated with Gas and Electricity.
Refreshments may be had at the Tables and Stands in the Floor and Galleries.
Reserved Seats may be secured from the original concert-goers, Messrs. Chas. A. Ditson & Co., Boston, at the Music Hall Store, Chicago.
Or to Tickets to
J. BAUSCHER, Treas. and Manager.
COLISEUM ASSOCIATION.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A IRON MOULDERS WOULD LIKE TO HEAR of a shop, address H. E. MILDRETH, Hawley House.

A BILLIARD SALOON, IN THE CENTRE OF the city, doing good business, for sale cheap. Address B. F. & CO.

A GENTLEMAN WHO CAN SPARE FROM $5,000 to $10,000 can hear of a good chance. Address P. O. Box 1,000.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE A HALF interest in a manufacturing business that pays 100 per cent. Address Box 1,000 Post Office.

CARRIAGE SHOP AND TOOLS FOR SALE—Shop 24x60, with engine and boiler, in the centre of Elgin. Large trade done, invoice, &c., will be shown on application. Address Box 1,000, Elgin, Ill.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE MILL property in Lake County, Ill. Address P. O. Box 1,000, Chicago.

FOR SALE—FINE LANDS—160 ACRES OF timber land in Lake County, Ill., 1½ miles from Lake Station, on the Michigan Southern Railroad. Address WARREN & GODDRICH, 98 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ILLINOIS LANDS—Address P. O. Box 1,000, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DAIRY OR GRAIN farm of 80 acres, with stock and implements, in Lake County, Ill. Address P. O. Box 1,000, Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR MERchandise, a Steam Saw-Mill, with Engine and Boiler, Shingle Machine, &c. Address JNO. C. HOLLISTER, Box 1,000, Chicago.

FOR SALE—SOUTHERN FARMS—WE HAVE for sale Farms and Plantations in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Florida. Send for Circular. Address P. O. Box 1,000, Chicago.

ILLINOIS FARMS FOR SALE AND RENT.

I. L. & B. R. R. R